Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

FIGURE AVENUE PREATRE—Opera Bouffe. 2 p. m. "Les Brigands." 8; "Le Petit Duc," etc. Brigands," 8; "Le Petit Duc," etc.

HAVERY'S DIRATEL—Conné Opera, 2 and 8; "The
Magic S'opier."

OLYMPIC TREATER—2 and 8; "Mit."

PARS INFAREMS—2 and 8; "Brother Sam."

PARS PRANCISCO MINSTREES OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8;

Name:

PARS 110 ATRE-2 and 8: "Brother Sain.

EAS FRANCISCO MINSTREES OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8
Variety.

STANDARD THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Narcisso."

MALLACK THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Wolfert's Roost."

KOSTER & PLAN'S GARDEN-COPCETT. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Concert. NEW YOR ACCASION-DRY and Evening.

Suder to Rovernsements.

ANTSIALNIS - Gla Faor-Gib rotems.

EANLELLY NOULES-7th Faor-21 column

EANLELLY NOULES-7th Faor-21 column

EANLELLY NOULES-6th Faor-4th and 5th columns

EINSIES NOULES-4th Faor-1st column

COAL AND WOOD-7th Faor-1st column

COALCARD WOOD-7th Faor-6th column

EANLING ACADEMIES-9th Faor-6th column

LANGING ACADEMIES-5th Faor-4th column

LANGING ACADEMIES-5th Faor-4th column EXPLISA NATIONAL SEA FIND ALL CONTROL

EVERTAN ANTENTISEMENTS—6th Page—6th column.

EXPLISATE THE FORM THE COLUMN

EXPLISATE THE FORM—5th column.

FUNDITED THE FORM—5th column.

HELF WASHED—7th Page—2d column.

HELF WASHED—7th Page—2d column.

INTERCOLON—10 Fage—11, 24, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th column. COMMUNICATION PROCESS OF PROCESS OF THE PROCESS OF PROC

and 6th columns.

New Funite Stions—6th Page—1st, 2d and 3d columns

Page-orals—3th rage—4th column. Proposals—Sik Page—4th schung.

Real Strare—6th Page—5th estimate
Real Strare—6th Page—5th and 4th columns.

Bales by Austros—7th Page—2d column.

Strartoss Wantst—Males—7th Page—2d column;

FEMALES—7th Page—2d column.

Stratal Northes—6th Page—6th column. FERRALES 7th lage 23 column.

FIREMEDIAL NOTICES 5th Page 6th column.

FIREMEDIALS AND HALLROADS Sth. Page 5th and 6th

columns.
SYMANGES OF MAS - Sile Page - 5th column.
SYMANGE HOART - 6th Page - 4th column.
21A FYRE - 9th Page - 6th column.
THE TUPE - 6th Page - 6th column.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. PREMATURE loss of the bair may be entirely

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New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Doncaster Cup was won by the colt Isonomy. - The members of the British Residency have left Mandalay, fearing a massacre. King Mtesa, an African king, has abolished slavery killed by a colliery explosion at Leycett, Eng.

DOMESTIC. - James A. Gary has been nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Republicans of that State, --- General B, F, Butler was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts yesterday by the Greenback State Convention; the platform favors, among other things, giving every Union where he was convicted and sentenced to soldier and sailor in the country \$500 the silver dollars are going out rapidly. = Frederick Douglass read a paper on the Negro Exodus, yesterday, before the Social Science Association at Saratoga; other papers were read and the Association adjourned, - The loss to the revenue from the reduction of the tobacco tax is at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year.

CHY AND SUBURBAN .- The Mayor's stay of proceedings in the Nichols case was vacated yesterday. Testimony was taken in the O'Hara will contest. ___ Joseph Blair has been indicted for the murder of John Armstrong. = A. B. Cornell was serenaded last night. === Tammany men are confident of Robinson's defeat. Hippogriffe, Enterprise, Vera Cruz and Raven Another chapter of the dark record of dis-were the winners at Brighton Beach; a honesty at the South is submitted for the jockey was thrown and injured. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.61 cents. ____ Stocks opened higher and fur-ther advanced, later declined and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 580; average, 650.

The reduction of the tobacco tax-a Democratic measure-is resulting in subtracting \$9,000,000 annually from the revenue, without any corresponding benefit to either producers or consumers.

Ex-Governor Hoffman lays aside the toggery of a Tammany Sachem and refuses to follow John Kelly any longer. His bolt from the bolters seems to be a lonesome affair. Mr. Hoffman's influence in State politics is only a fast fading memory of the past.

A staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, writing from Syracuse, where he had an opportunity to observe the temper of both factions of the Democracy, furnishes a careful review of the situation. He finds a great deal of support for Tammany among the rural Democrats, and looks forward to a bitter fight between the followers of Kelly and Robinson, in which each side will be more eager to punish the other than to strike at the Republicans.

If the Robinson men are counting on confining the Tammany bolt to this city they will find themselves mistaken. Mr. Kelly will, of course, get his chief support where he has exercised a direct influence as a political leader, but there are indications that he will poll a respectable vote in several of the interior counties, while in Brooklyn the numerous faction opposed to "Boss" McLaughlin is likely to give him a good deal of assistance, The way General Slocum was treated by the Kings County delegation will undoubtedly strengthen this movement. Interviews with the local politicians in this city show that the Tammany forces are holding well together and will sustain their leader in his fight against the enemy of their organization. To all appearances the split in the Democracy will widen as the campaign advances.

A valuable paper on the care of poor and vicious children was read yesterday before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, by Rev. Charles L. Brace, whose zealous and intelligent work in connection with the Children's Aid Society of New-York has given him a practical knowledge of the best ways of caring for the little waifs and outcasts of society. He strongly disapproves of putting pauper children in almshouses. The best place for them, he thinks, is in the country with farmers' famflies, subject to the supervision of local com-

teachers who would learn their characters and exert an individual influence over them.

The difficulties in the way of dealing with polygamy by any methods possible to employ under the present laws are pointed out in a letter from Salt Lake City, which we print on another page. Our correspondent thinks the evil can only be eradicated by a law making the continuance of parties in polygamous relations a penal offence. At present a man can only be punished where it can be shown that he has gove through the ceremony of marriage with more than one wife. If the Mormons saw that they were in the power of the Government and liable to be severely dealt with, it is believed they would abandon their peculiar institution and consent to some plan for caring for the women and children who are the victims of it.

The report that Colonel Thomas A. Scott has made financial arrangements in Europe which insure the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad will be welcome news in Northern Texas, Whether Colonel Scott intends to go beyond the Rio Grande is not stated, but he will have to do some pretty rapid construction work if he reaches that point before the road which Mr. Huntington is pushing eastward across Arizona and New-Mexico. Probably the junction of the two roads will be at the river. The Texas and Pacific has been fairly successful as a local road, and has settled a large belt of country with a prosperous farming population. Its further progress westward will open new regions to emigrants, well adapted for wheat culture and stock-raising.

General Butler has so many parties supporting him that it is not easy to keep the run of them all. He expects four or five nominations this year, and will no doubt get all he wants. The first convention on his list was that of the Greenback Labor party, which came off in Fancuil Hall yesterday. In spite of the fact that Batler means to ignore the money question and make his canvass on State issues, he was nominated for Governor, and Wendell Phillips was put up for Lieutenant-Governor. Politics make strange bedfellows. Years ago, during the anti-slavery agitation, when Mr. Phillips was in his best estate, his association with General Butler on any sort of a ticket would have seemed as improbable as the mingling of oil and water. When a man's brains are infected with the fint-money fallacy, however, there is no telling in what company he will be found.

If there were any way of getting at the facts concerning the assassination of Alex. Brice, the Republican politician who was killed by unknown men near Walhaila, South Carolina, a few days ago, it would probably turn out to be a political murder of the Yazoo variety. Letters received in Washington show that Brice had begun the work of reorganizing the Republican party in his county a short time before his death. A circumstance in Brice's career is worth recalling. For a time he was postmaster at Walballa. The Democrats trumped up an recusation against him, and in spite of the fact that the offence charged could only be tried in a United States Court, they brought him into a State Court presided over by Judge Cook, five years in the Penitentiary. The Judge Secretary Sherman says that saw the illegality of the performance, but it was just after the rifle-club campaign, and he did not dare oppose the popular demand for Brice's conviction. The postmaster was actually placed in the Penitentiary. Governor Hampton was asked by Judge Cook to pardon him, but declined because he had no power to pardon a man for a crime against the United States laws. Finally, the Judge issued a mandamus ordering Brice brought before him in Chambers, and that was the last seen

of him at the Penitentiary. THE REPUDIATING SOUTH.

Another chapter of the dark record of dis- to open next month in Paris. It will be had leases." So the matter closes. sober examination of those who conceive that the National Government can safely be intrusted to the Democratic party. The Carolinas have laid claim to a great deal of the "chivalry" of the South, and it appears that they really rank quite high as repudiating States. Some others have stolen more, though not many. Some others have "made more "bites of a cherry," and resorted to repudiation two or three distinct times in order to get rid of one debt. But in paltry meanness of the excuses contrived for refusing to pay, no State can surpass South Carolina, and in indecent impudence of dishonesty no State can surpass North Carolina. The methods of robbery, as well as the origin and amount of debts repudiated, are fully described to-day; and it should be observed that, while Democrats were at least as prominent as Republicans in the corruption by which the debts were swelled, they were altogether more influential, as citizens of experience in affairs of State and men of large property. They were wholly responsible for the creation of debts before the war and for their enormous ingrease during the war; and they alone are responsible for the repudiation of debts. North Carolina had a debt of \$9,699,000

before the war; contracted a debt of \$18,000,000 more to aid the rebellion, besides about \$1,200,000 over-due interest on legitimate debt; and issued, under Democratic control, \$14,339,500 more in bonds for the aid of railroad building after the war. It had contrived, also, to throw away sinking funds, literary and seminary funds, and United States surplus funds, amounting to \$5,000,000 in all, by investment in rebel bonds or by corrupt management, before the war closed. Since 1870 the Legislature has been Democratic, and the amount of debt repudiated or stolen from creditors has been about \$44,353,151. There is very little attempt to hide the nakedness of this crime with a fig-leaf of pretext. The people "will "not pay," and that is the end of it, they say. In a Governor's message appears the shameless suggestion that Northern bondholders ought to be robbed because some of them had consented to the abolition of slavery, by which the State "lost" half of its property. The plea of poverty is a fraud, The assessment, as the records prove, is less than half the real value of property, and the rate of tax is only 38 cents on \$100 of property so assessed, or less than 19 cents on \$100 | her dying and unconscious at her father's door. of real value.

South Carolina had a debt of \$9,000,000 before the war, besides a prospective debt of men, and even in slow-moving Pennsylvania \$3,000,000. At the close of the war over they are sure to meet their deserts. But \$7,000,000 of assets had been stolen, and the there is somebody else to blame besides these debt had been increased to \$13,100,000. In 1868, when Republican reconstruction took stincts of animals in every community, and it effect, the debt had been increased to is time that women who have daughters to

in State affairs, and with them lies the entire responsibility for methods of repudiation which cap hardly be surpassed for meanness or dishonesty.

So the record swells, as the history of one State after another is examined. The entire loss to creditors, by repudiation of Southern States, is not less than \$272,000,000, and the that American husbands would prefer to reless by municipal repudiation will swell the aggregate to \$300,000,000. But public thought men were born at the outset Christian will not now turn mainly to the wrong sustained by individuals, however great that has been. Just now, the question is whether the Solid South is fit to raic this country. If it can, unquestionably it means to rule, and there will be necessary to prevent it great carnestness, great determination and intelligence, on the part of voters of the Northern States. Scarcely any other question comes home to so many of them as this: " Can we afford to have the National debt repudiated as the Southern "debts have been ?" All our industry, all our | guilt. commerce, all the fruits of many years of toil and prosperity, all the hopes of a grand future, depend now upon steadfast defence of camp-meetings. In a few of these out-door the public honor. Break the credit of the Nation, and you break savings banks by the hundred, and merchants and manufacturers by the thousand. The question of questions, then, is whether the repudiating spirit of the Solid South shall obtain the mastery in the Government of the Nation.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES.

The International Evangelical Alliance which met this year at Basle, in Switzerland. Church-going people take a keen interest in the yearly conferences of the leaders of differing Protestant sects, which usually are more informal than the regular synods or conventions of the individual churches; but there is really little in them, after all, to awaken public attention. Vital, stirring measures of reform seldom originate or are broached in them, and the proper courtesy due to each other induces the members to keep the doctrinal points and forcible characteristics on which they differ carefully in the background. For this reason the meetings are pleasant, wholesome in moral tone, and even Christian in their mild, transient influence; but they reveal little of the real strength or working power of the sects which the individual members represent. To read the conservative, carefully-prepared addresses delivered lest week at Basle no outside heathen or publican would gain any idea of the power which these sects actually exert upon the world as moral and intellectual levers. The representation from this country could hardly be called full; but the subjects introduced by the American delegates were practical and live enough to awaken the Alliance to a keen sense of their importance. They were Sunday-schools; the conflict between Protestantism and Mother Rome in the United States; Socialism; the Young Men's Christian Association and its work; and Mormonism, concerning which last Dr. Schaff, we are glad to see, startled his European colleagues by stating the fact that Mormonism was wholly upheld by emigration from their own shores. The Alliance was most hospitably enter-

tained in Switzerland, and roused a certain degree of enthusiasm among religious people throughout the cantons. Prince Bismarck courteously extended the freedom of the railcomposed of the Hebrews of all nations. Among the representatives are the names of the most influential Israelites in every country; not only capitalists, but scientific men, diplomatists, scholars, and the most learned of the rabbis. The object of the Convention is in effect the same, on a larger scale, as that of the recent congress of Hebrews in this city-to devise means for the protection of the rights and advancement of the condition of their race. The great beneficiary societies, such as the B'nai B'rith, the Kesher Shel Barzel, contribute, and will be represented in this Universal Israelitish Alliance, Mr. Leonard Monteflore, who died iu Newport last week, was one of the English delegates. This convention has a definite purpose before it-the uplifting of the Jewish name. Every man with the blood of that race in him feels with more or less bitterness the injustice to which it has been subjected for ages. When these individual Jews, who have had ability to push their own way out of the slough, come together to help their people, their conference is likely to make a mark in the world's

history. If our good friends in Basle find that they make no great change in earthly affairs by their late congress, at least they have been sunned and watered themselves. No harm, but much good, is done by such friendly meetings if they only bring about a warmer good fellowship among good men. One of the oddest changes in the world is its growth in sociability, not only by means of railways or telegraph, but by the mania among men to hold congresses. Whether a man nowadays be a blacksmith, a scientist, a clergyman, Turk, Irish, Jap: rese, he wants to go into conference, to hold a pourparler with his fellows. His talk may have no force in it; but the world does move the faster because he has talked, in so far as he has helped to prove a common brotherhood among us all.

WHO IS TO BLAME! Our readers have doubtless seen a horrible story which is now going the rounds of the papers of the murder, last week, of a young girl, modest, educated and the child of a respectable family, who, at a camp-meeting in Susquehanna County, Penn,, was decoyed into the woods and became the victim of a gang of ruffians, most of them the sons of farmers in the neighborhood. They left

In the South and West, lynch law would no doubt before now have punished these human brutes. There are men with the in-

the pretence was set up that all but moonlight with another young fellow, both \$1,577,835 of the consolidated bonds were members of this gang of villains. The parfraudulent, and by November, 1878, about ents supposing that she is safe in the holy \$14,000,000 had been repudiated, with a precincts of the camp-meeting, do not trouble strong prospect that \$1,400,000 more themselves about her for a day or would be finally treated in the same way. It two. There is not another civilized counis shown, too, that in all the corruption of the try where such latitude would be perworst period in South Carolina finances, Demo- mitted to virtuous, unmarried women; yet eratic schemers had equal part with Republi- here it is not the exception but the cans, while Democrats were wholly responsi- rule. In villages and farm districts there is ble for the creation of much the greater part a perpetual junketing, from which the old of the debt before Republicans had any part folks are shut out, and incessant free-andeasy intercourse between the sexes. In the majority of cases no actual harm comes of it, but occasionally we have a tragedy Byron! like the present. American mothers have such absolute faith in their daughters that they throw them headlong into the very jaws of temptation; forgetting ceive them from some other place. If all gentlemen and so died, this lax way of bringing up women would still be foolish and in bad taste; but while there are such men as the ruffians of Montrose, it is simply criminal. The same instinct in men which led to the murder of this girl, in a more refined society leads them to suspect and malign unprotected women whose innocent freedom of manner gives ground for their slanders. That innocence is of little value in the world which the world mistakes for

Another lesson taught by this affair is that a radical change is needed in the conduct of gatherings the strictest police regulations are maintained, but in most there is nothing of the kind. Camp-meetings, to the zealous, good souls who conduct them, are no doubt a foretaste of Heaven; but they are crowded by men and women who are neither good nor zealous, and the upturning of usual habits, the exciting music, the nervous strain, the blasphemous familiarity with sacred things, produce effects among this class which are closed on last Sunday its annual session, rapidly bringing the whole system into disrepute with thoughtful Christians as unwise and demoralizing. Certainly an ordinary camp-meeting is not a place where a judicions mother would trust a young girl alone.

The London Speciator, with a dubious shake of the head, has just discovered that the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression among farmers threatens to be a monster affair. Any five or more of these leisurely gentlemen may summon witnesses and sit as a sub-commission for a year or two. Special Commissioners are now ushing their investigations in this country. Other sub-commissions are to examine into matters on the Continent. Nothing could be more haracteristic of the English way of meeting a difficulty than this Commission. Here is the market suddenly flooded with food from America; beef, grains, butter offered at rates with which the English farmer who owns his land cannot compete; here are the tenant farmers compelled to pay exorbitant rents for were-out land, suffering from bad crops, starving and rebellions. On our side of the water are inexhaustible territories of virgin soil, and just as inexhaustible hordes of laborers pouring into them from every nation under heaven. The British farmer recognizes the situation, packs his kit and emigrates. But the British Parliament thoughtfully appoints a Commission of gentlemen, who have nothing else to do, to make agreeable jaunts over England, America and the Continent, and inquire into the matter. "The Commission," said the Earl of Suffolk the other day, " will acquire a large stock of information. Their labors will probably have no other result." The Home Secretary, too, addressing a large body of hungry malcontents, who hung upon his words as for salvation, observed blandly that nothing more was necessary in this emergency than for them to their wits, and the sunshine would return. The Government had appointed a Commission. The affair is hopeless; the ground is worn-out or held for game; the people in farming districts to live at all must turn their backs on Old England, But Dogberry has his old remedy. " Bring pen and ink horn ; we will examination these men. I am a wise ways in Alsace Lorraine to the members. A fellow and which is more, a householder; and one religious convention of another kind is that knows the law. Go to; and a fellow that hath

> Cruelty and suspicion and indifference to human life and suffering are such marked features of French history that a change for the better cannot fail to bring satisfaction to the sympathetic and intelligent observer. There was a time when the ruling power of France never trusted and never forwhen savage and unusual punishments were gave; regarded as an inexorable condition of selfdefence; when a revolutionary change was never effected without sanguinary violence. It may be fanciful to think so, but has there not been a marked change in the French character in this respect? Compare the present Republic, for instance, with that of 1793, and the difference will be found not one of degree but absolutely of kind. To the former, amnesty, pardon, forgiveness, even common confidence, as between man and man, were altogether unknown. The mode was to frighten into obedience, and never to believe in that obedience, even when it had been secured. Everybody, royalist or repullican, was distrusted. The present Republic, which, according to the old policy, should have made their exile perpetual, even if it spared their lives, has brought from New-Caledonia a thousand pardoned Communists, who Wednesday week set foot once more in beloved Paris. They were warmly welcomed, but there was no mob and no murder, and there appeared to have been no special military or police precautions against a popular outbreak. The same number of political sufferers could hardly have been landed in New-York with greater quietness. The pardoned men are said to have behaved very quietly; and so did the populace, although the exiles were received with much emotion. All this makes the French Republic still stronger; so that really the intrigues of Bourbons, of Orleanists, of Bonapartists, and of Red Revolutionists begin to seem of little consequence. Of course, it is dangerous to predict the political future of France; but all the signs at present are assuring.

> People used to talk in old times of the evils of a Third Party, and it was always understood, by the rational, that it helped one of the other two much more than it helped itself. The rule holds when parties are more exceedingly multiplied, though the plurality in the place of the majority rule, wherever a plurality elects, does something to keep down and alleviate the nuisance. In Massachusetts this year the parties are more than usually numerous and various. There is, 1. The Republican; 2. The Butler Democratic; 3. The Genuine, Old Fashoned Out-and-Out Democratic; 4. The Butlerite Pure and Simple, and perhaps more simple than pure ; 5. The Labor Refermatory ; and 6. The Greenbackers. If Mr. Elizer Wright gets his party in favor of unlicensed (or licentious) printing in operation this year then there will be seven, and seven is a mystical and potent number. It never seems to occur to these smart extemporizers of parties that possibly they might do just as well, and promote their ideas just as effectually, by acting with some regular and well established orgamzation, the only trouble being that their leadrs might not get nominated for any office. Why a man who cannot get nominated should establish a party merely that he may get nominated, without the ghost of a chance of an election, is incomprehensible.

Mr. Kiddle has written a letter to Scribner's Maga-

by the ghost of Byron as "correct in rhythm and expression," and actually compares them favorably with other lines from the poet's poem of "The Island." If Mr. Kiddle does not see the clumsy and slovenly character of such a couplet as the follow-

ing, there is no hope for him:
On! my friends in God's love, whose hapless fate
It is now to feel when, alas! too late.

Fancy Byron writing such a pair of lines! Yet Mr. Kiddle will have it that they are beautiful and "correct in rhythm," as well as these:

While signing and mourning and lingering awhile Round the sacred ashes of a funeral plic. He even quotes some very sinewy ten-syllable imes from "The Island," which he says are no better. Unfortunate Mr. Kiddle! or unfortunate

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden, it's a bad blunder. Dorsheimar expired, as he lived, talking for lously. It's a free fight between Tammany and the bar-

John Kelly with see Robinson later-say early in

Titden can't pull Robinson through even by con-tying the barrel. The Democratic bilarity over Cornell's nomina-tion has stopped short, never to go again.

Mr. Potter must be careful not to bear down too heavily on his end of the ticket, lest he tiput up. Perhaps Robinson will decline. Perhaps John Kelly will back out. Perhaps the world will end to-night.

What went you out for to do, Mr. Cox ? To yell fraud in the interest of the " greatest fraud of the

Judge Church sits up very straight on the bench and asks fiercely: "Who says I was a candidate f" There's nothing in the voting to show it, that's a

The gifted De La Matyr is so discouraged by the Maine election that he despairs of the Republic, and has little hope of the future. He should return to his pulpit and prepare the country for death. Senator Paddock gets cordial praise from the press of Nebraska generally, for his admirable watchfulness over the interests of his State in Washington. He deserves it all.

The central organ of the Democracy is so much east down by the split at Syracuse that it prononnees the outlook for 1880 very dubious. Gloomy forchodings of a similar sort are visible in the Democratic organs in this vicinity.

General Americus Vespucius Rice, of Ohio, is regretting bitterly that he accepted the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He thinks it rifleed his dignity. Palmer had him acrested for using humiliation enough for so great a man as he to be obliged to run for such an office, without being called upon to lose it also.

Secretary Sherman's latest advices from Ohio lead him to predict that Foster will have a larger majority than has been given to any Republican candidate in the State for years. The victories in Maine and California have had a perceptible effect in bringing back all those who were wavering between the Republican and Greenback parties.

The Democrate are overburdened with family marrels. In Ohio, Thurman, Ewing and Pendleton are cutting one another's throats. In this State, Tilden and Kelly are clinched for a death struggle; and in Massachusetts, Butler is likely to capture bodily a larger portion of the camp, leaving a small minority nowerless to do anything except to make faces at him. In Pennsylvania, Wallace is lighting Filden and Randall ; and so it goes. There is clearly too much pugnacity and too little wisdom in the party.

Mr. Watterson, in one of his daily musings on the virines of Tilden, remarks that the Great Defrauded is the object of a conspiracy which seeks to deprive the Democratic party of its greatest leader and issue. If he survives this, Watterson thinks he will be hitle more than mortal; and on second thought he suspects he isn't altogether mertal now, for though he is the one man the Democratic and and comical, and furnishes food for reflection," sighs Watterson. Not a bit of it. Eliminate the barrel from the problem and you have the solution. Tilden without his money would be of no more importance in politics than the ghost of Andrew Jackson.

President Haves had a pleasant chat with a reporter of The Enquirer in Cincinnati a few days ago. He thinks the presperity which resumption has brought is genuine and will be lasting. The fluancial question is nearly settled. The elections in Maine and Ohio will cause the inflation doctrines to die a natural death very soon. The Democrats will try to raise the National Bank issue, but the people are not ready for it. The question of National supremacy is before them, and though it is an old issue, it is wholesome in its discussion and will last as long as the Government. As for his own views in relation to the National banks, he doesn't believe it will do to get rid of them. The system is a part of the progress of the age, and to abolish the banks, or currant their powers, will be taking a step back-ward. in relation to the National banks, he doesn't believe

PERSONAL

General Toombs recently warmed his heart ov giving a whole barrel of flour to an Atlanta beggar. Governor George B. McClellan was to give an ddress at the Genesco Centennial Celebration next Tuesday, but his sudden attack of iliness will doubtless

M. de Lesseps has just had his portrait painted by the American artist, Mr. Healy. He is represented as pointing to the Isthmus of Panama on a map of the Western Hemisphere, this map being held by Mr. Apple

Madame Bonaparte's severely simple tomb tery. The inscription, in plain Roman text, reads : " Sa" cred to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson and wife of Jerome Bonaparte. Born Feb-ruary 6, 1785, died April 4, 1879. 'After life's fitful fever she sleeps well.'

The Baroness de Poilly is a young French tady who recently appeared at Dieppo in a quaint and original toilet. The oddest part of it was the coatone of those called " coat of the King's Councillor," be cause of its material and severe color; it was a verita ble coat of the time of Louis XVI., and was purchased by the Baroness from a bric-a-brac dealer. Its form was breserved, a few slight alterations only being made.

It is now thought that the death of William M. Hunt was necidental, and not premeditated. A friend of the artist saw him last Tuesday, and he was then in excellent spirits, full of life and animation, say ing how much his health had improved at Appledore, and speaking of his expectation of returning to his studio on the 15th. The Boston Transcript says: "Two ladies who saw Mr. Hunt, probably the last who saw han alive, state that he spoke of having exposed him self in the rain, and mentioned his intention to go and change his clothes, lest he should take cold. This he did do, and this anxiety for his own health is entirely inconsistent with any supposition of intended suicide.

Mr. Hunt was liable to attacks of vertigo. The reservoir had on its western end a narrow stone wall, cemented on the top. The day was rainy and this narrow path was slippery and dangerous, especially to one linble to attacks of stiddiness. Our correspondent believes that Mr. Hunt slipped and fell into the water acci-dentally, that in failing his hat fell off and was carried by the wind to where it was found, and that his death was due to accident."

This charming little anecdote of Mr. Thackeray is told in the " Memoir of Henry Compton ": " I well recollect my brother and myself meeting my father returning from rehearsal through Hyde Park, in company with a tall, burly man of a ruddy complexion. My father carelessly introduced us as two of the 'var-mints'; his friend shook hands with us, and inquired about our school affairs and sports more kindly than did most middle-aged gentlemen we know. They were both engaged in conversation which we did not understand, till, just before reaching the barracks, my father said; · Well, we have to part here, as you are going to Oxfordst,' 'Yes,' said his friend, 'I must leave you and your boys now; 'and turning to us he wished us good-bye very heartly; then, as he was shaking bands with my father, he added, 'I wonder what there is in my purse I There. Compton, take it, and give the young 'uns what there is—not much, I'm tainking,' 'No, no,' said my father; 'you must not do that.' 'Nonsense, my dear fellow : I was a schoolboy once, and know the value of them good.' So saying he hurried off, leaving his purse with my father. 'Who is that!' we both exclaimed. 'That's a very celebrated man called Toackerny,' said my father. 'How much is there!' was the next very natural question. I forget the exact smoons, but we both went home some dwe or six shiftings richer, much impressed with the celebrated man who had such 'stunning,' ideas, and carried them out so well." Everybody should tip schoolboys-it does

Canadian Commissioner in Great Britain, with a per-manent residence in London

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 12 .- Last evening the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, after enter-taining Secretary Evarts at dinner at Government House, attended a concert given in their honor by the Philbarmonic Society, in Horticultural Gordens, Secretary Evarts left at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the

GENERAL NOTES.

A Scotch lass was recently sent to prison for twenty days for cheating three Giasgow lawyersan unprecedented feat. She was a domestic servant, twenty-three years of age, and representing to each in turn that she would inherit a considerable fortune, giving each instructions how to dispose of her prospective property," she induced each of the astute gentlemen to advance her small sums for present necessities. But of course this sort of thing could not go on long among hawvers, and this the domestic servant of twenty-three, with great expectations, found out.

The list of Alpine accidents is a long one this year, and contains more than one American name A formight ago, as a party of tourists from the United States were driving from Martigny on the way to Chamounts, their carriage was overturned, and Mrs Wright, a budy from New-York, fell into the gorge which borders the road, and was killed on the spot. A few days previously some ladies from Parts met with a similar mishap between St. Cergues and Morez, we may two of them were badly dust, one so denotronsly test she is not expected to recover. On the same day two mentalmers, father and son, were killed by a fall from the Lebegrat, and Professor Lemberger, of force, not with an acceleration the neighborhood of the Schynige Platte, while tenorangered his life and caused him screens badly index.

A comical incident is related by The New-Haren Register at the expense of a young lawyer who recently drew some papers to which a young lady from the rural districts was required to append un uffidavit, The papers had been prepared and the attorney said: went the fair hand and its fair owner was ready for the egal form, but the attorney had for an instant his attention distracted, and the lady, impatient at the decay, broke the silence which prevailed by saying: "Dumn ." She then dropped her hand and said quietly and emurely: "There, I believe my duty is done. effect was rather startling on the attorney, who didn't know whether the words contained a reproof, were untered in jost, or, through ignorance, were supposed to be tered in ject, or, through ignorance, were supposed to be the necessary eath. When he noticed a requisit twinkle in hereys, all doubts were dispelled, however, particu-larly when the lady and her companion proxento a hearty langh, and the companion, also a lady, added: "Oh, the monster! Did you hear her! She said damne, she said damne!" That settled it, and after a hearty langh all around, the regulation oath was ad-munistered.

The unhappiest man in Birmingham a fortnight ago was F. Underwood, a coal merchant. He quarreised with James Palmer, lost his temper and sacvitueerative language, and not satisfied wite gaining his action in court by the help of witnesses who knew sothing at all about the matter, told him that he would be the death of him, that he would smash him, and that he would put a document in the paper that would rula him. This threat was executed in a novel way. He inserted in a city journal an advertisement asking " donkeys for a pienic pacty," telling all whom it might conkeys for a plende party," teiting an whole to make coa-cern to "apply, with donkeys," at the address of Under-wood. The result was that Mrs. Underwood was be-steged with donkeys. It was intolerable; hire was not worth having with a whole herd of donkeys braying round her door. The manistrate, however, declined to round her door. The manistrate, however, declined to interfere between Underwood and the donkeys, out ad-yted him to take a summons out against Palmer for the threats he alleged had been uttered.

Russian Nihilism is not dying out. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Cologne Gazett de-clares that the continuance of those conditions which gave birth to it, begetting discontent, contempt, and general hatred of Government institutions, brings recuar accessions to its ranks. That Ninitism has not been shaken to any extent, in spite of General Ghoucko's vigorous measures, is proved by the fact that its celaprated organ. Land and Liberty, still appears in St. Petersburg, always fluding its way to the bureaus of the highest officers of state. A six montus' state of sloge hav-ing been unable to prevent the circulation of this paper is in liself a proof that the blows hitherto dealt have not yet affected the vitality of Nahilism. The area of its activity is becoming wider, and it is establishing itself Republican managers are agreed in most desiring to in the nation; people, as they get accustomed to it, are be rid of, he still lives. "It is very odd, sorrawful beginning to regard it with favor; and decreasing in gloomy and narrow fanaticism, it is increasing in popularity and influence. The press toned down its indignation articles immediately after the murders of this Spring. Then came discussions on the causes of the evil, tending to show that the nation required inevil, tending to show that the nation required increased freedom and rights in order to fight against it.
And when language and action on the subject had gone
as far as possible, when the Government had been implored to do its part and had turned a deaf ear to the
appeal, the journals confined threaselves to reporting
occurrences, and ceased altogether attacking Nihilisa
itself. The press has, as a matter of fact, discontinued
its assistance in combatting the revolution. The evils
in the system of Government are, on the other hand, so
numerous that there is as lack of matterial for attacks
against present histintions, and, in this way, fresh
ground to prepared for Nihilism.

THE DRAMA.

SALVINI AND RISTORI.

An engagement has been effected with these eminent Italian actors, by which they will be brought to America, next year, to set in association under the management of Mr. C. A. Carzzola. They will give tive performances a week. In three of them they will appear together, and they will divide the after two There is professe of an extraordinary dramatic sensa-tion in this announcement.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Colville Burlesque Company, at Haverly's Theatre, will be succeeded by the Criterion Comedy Company next Monday. This comprises Messrs, F. F. Mackay, W. de Welf Hopper, T. F. Egbert, J. Ogden, W. A. Wattecar, A. H. Canby, Miss Louise Sylvester, M. A. Davenport, Emma Fellman, Helen Gardner, M. Earle and Virginia Newbold. This troupe has not before appeared in New-York. It will come forth on September 15-beginning its second season-in a drama adapted from the German, entitled Our Daughters." Mr. Jacob Gesehe, who manages this conpany, was associated with the management of Richet, in this country, and he directed the has per-formances that over were given by that great actives. He also directed Mine. Januaschek's first season in America, when that large actress performed in German.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The opening of the Union Square Theatre, at first assigned for Monday, will not occur till Tuesday, the 16th inst. Mr. Bartley Catapbell's play of "My Partner" will then be produced Other notable incidents of next week are the appearance of Mr. Goesche's Criterion Comedy Company, at the Lyceum Theatre, in a play entitled "Our Daughters," and the opening of Daiy's Theatre, with "Newport," and "Love's Young Dream." The former will occur on Monday; the latter on Wednesday To the advent of Capoul, Angele and Mile. Paola Marie, assigned for next Monday night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, reference has already been made. This is a particularly important event Mr. Sothern's bright performance of Sam is very attractive at the Park Theatre. The taste of the town, at present, is evidently in favor of light and cheerful entertainments Mile. Aimée will again appear at the Madison Square Garden on Sunday night. Last Sunday,

Mr. Raymoud, as Ichabod Crane, -acting in Mr. Rowe's pleasant, genial, romantic play of "Wolfert's Roost," at Wallack's Theatre,-presents a personation that all votaries of the stage should see, and surely will enjoy.....Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will continue to appear at the Standard Theatre in "Narcusse".....Mrs Jennie Yeamans and Mr. J. W. Sammers may be seen at the Olympic, in the meiodrama of "Mitt".... The last performance of Colville's Burlesque Troupe will be given o-day, at Haverly's Theatre. This troupe has found favor, and its antics, in "The Magte Slipper,"-served forth with bitotic talk and light music, -have excited a deligious joy among the spectators The San Francisco Minstrels will give their customary amusing performances this afternoon and evening The continuance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" is noted at the Aquarium. It has, however, reached the etd of its career at the Madison Square Garden. The Arion Society festival will occur there this evening The forty-eighth exhibition of the American Institute will be opened, on the 17th inst., at Third-ave, and sixty-third-st.....The Koster and Bial Popular Concerts may still be heard, in Twenty-third-st.....Mile. Armée takes her Benefit to-night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, appearing in parts of three different operas. This is a sucecasini actress-at least, she has been, though now the public interest in her proceedings, save for exceptional occasions, has somewhat waned—but her success is not a wholesome fact, nor one on which it is pleasant to dwell. Mile. Aimée departs into France, and will en as possible to homes on farms. For the habitually vicious he would provide farm schools on the family plan, placing them in cottages, in groups of twenty or twenty-five, under the groups groups and the groups groups and the groups groups